men on the Marion and the Dispincement of Americans to Make Room for Germans. THE SUN of Oct. 20 contained a letter from a seaman on the United States flagship Omaha. written when the vessel was at Yokohama a month before, setting forth that one-fourth of the crew were Chinamen, who had more liberty than the white men. The letter speciled instances of Chinamen being preferred to Americans, and told of the seventeen white cooks, who got \$18 a month, being superseded by twelve Chinamen at \$30, who cooked on the serth deck, while the white cooks were on deck as landsmen

a marine on the United States steamship Marion, now cruising in the Eastern seas, writes to his brother in Brooklyn in reference to this letter as follows:

Every word of that article is true. The case is exactly the same on board our ship, withithe exception that no Chinamen cook on the berth tock except in the Master-at-Arms's mess. But there are more than two dozen of the pigtails shipped as landsmen and acting as serwants to the officers. Besides this we have a Chinese painter at \$30 per month, a Japanese blacksmith at \$60 per month, and three Jap carenters and caulkers at \$25 per month. It is a shame and a disgrace, and it is high time he subject was agitated of excluding allens

is a shame and a disgrace, and it is high time the subject was agitated of excluding aliens from the navy. Some of our ships would have only to hoist the German colors and their crews would be right on board, square headed as any of Bi-marck's ships.

"I will cite a little incident on board of us when we were flagship with Chandler. Flag Lieutenant Wadhaus shook hands with a former shipmate of his, a German named Faulk, and saked him what he could do for him. Faulk expressed the desire for the place of lamp trimmer (\$25 a month). Next day H. M. Stern, the lamp trimmer, who is a born American and Baltimorean, found himself dispated for incompetency and Faulk nated instead. Then Faulk was transferred to the Monocacy and rated as armorer at \$45, while a squarehead named Kohi, just discharged from the German navy, was put in his place as lamp trimmer. Now here is a case of the flag lieutenant of the fleet discriminating in the case of a foreigner against an American who could have the testimony of the whole ships company that he did his work well.

"This is only one of dozens of cases where the officers of the navy favor foreigners over Americans. And yet they cry: 'We can't get Americans to man our ships! The fact is, American men-of-war's men have too much of the spirit of independence to suit them; they want their rights, while squareheads and dagos submit peacefully to be buildozed. For the same reason they ship Chinamen as servants because they can play the lord with them, and at the same time pocket a part of the Chinaman's ration money.

"What we want is a thorough pursing of the

money.
What we want is a thorough purging of the What we want is a thorough purging of the material of the navy as well as new ships. Our new ships wouldn't benefit us much without the spirit to fight them which animated the herole crow- of 1812. We have enough Chinamen on our ship to mun two heavy gans complete were they worth the powder to blow them skyward. But when it comes to fighting John aln't that!"

BAME NOISE THAT SAVED ROME.

The Squawking of Modern Geese Too Much tor Mospital l'atients' Nerves,

Some of the patients at the Gouverneur Hospital have been complaining lately that they cannot sleep because of the noise made by geese in the neighborhood. It is said that as soon as night comes on the geese begin such a squawking that the patients have to take sleeping draughts to woo the drowsy god. A reporter called at the hospital yesterday afternoon and saw Acting House Surgeon Merrigan. Dr. Merrigan said that personally he had become used to the geese, and that they did not keep him awake, but that he often had to give sleeping draughts to patients who would otherwise be unable to sleep on account of the noise. The geese, he said, were kept just across the way, in 6 and 8 Gouverneur street, which is the Jewish poultry slaughter house. Dr. Merrigan went up into the hospita wards at the reporter's request and asked all the patients whether the geese disturbed them. He record when he returned that the patients all complained.

"They say that the geese are a perfect nuisance." he said. The women complain that they are squawking all night, and that they cannot sleep in consequence. The men also complain about it. Sometimes the noise is very disturbing. Geessionality a coop preaks and the fowling.

about it. Sometimes the house is very disturbing. Occasionally a coop breaks and the fowis ket out. Then all the children in the neighborhood join in the chase after them, and there is a great hue and cry. The butchers who take the lowis away occasionally get into a light, and, take it at in all. I would be delighted if the slaughter house was moved away."

The ambulance surgeon said that if he was called out at 3 or 4 A. M. he always found it impossible to sleep the rest of the night on account of the noise which the geese made. The women run the workhouse who do work about the hospital also complain that they can't sleep. A trained nurse who was at the hospital a short time ago, said that she couldn't sleep at all for three nights.

The storehouses at 8 and 10 Gouverneur

The storehouses at 8 and 10 Gouverneur street, where the fowls are kept and slaughtered, are lour-story brick buildings. The sashes have all been removed from the windows and wire netting has been substituted. This is to insure perfect ventilation, but while I allows the foul air to escape, it also permits the nedestage of the second of

In is to insure iericet ventilation, but while it allows the foul air to escape, it also permits the noise to get out.

Las: evening there were a dozen or fifteen bitteners' wagons in front of the place, and inside were thirty or norty men and several thousand chickens, turkeys, ducks, and geese in coops. Down in the cellars ten men were killing the fowls. Around the walls were hung by the less bunches of geese and turkeys and chickens. Three or four were ited together by the leet and hung on hooks.

The hooks were about a foot apart. The killers, as they are called, all had hebraic faces. At sundown they began their work. One of them would take a fowl by the head, bluck a few leathers from the under side of the neck, and then out a slit in the neck with a sharp knife. The noise was so great that the men had to shout to each other when they wanted to say anything. The floor was covered with blood, which ran in gutters to pools at the ends of the ceitars.

wanted to say anything. The noor was covered with blood, which ran in gutters to pools at the ends of the ceilars.
Charles wolf, the Superintendant of the slaughter house, said: "We have been here about five years now and have never received any complaint from the hospital nor from the neighbors. I know the geese make a noise, but that cannot be helped. The President of the Board of Health was here not long ago and approved of our methods. We slaughter about 10,000 fowis here every week. We generally have from 50 to 200 geese here at a time walting to be killed. Only the geese make much noise, If we didn't have to keep the windows open, nobody would ever hear them."

At the hespital it was said that Surgeon O'Hanlen had complained to the Board of Health about the slaughter house about a year or so ago, but nothing ever came of it. This is the only Jewish fowi-killing place in the city.

\$1 A YEAR FOR CASTLE GARDEN.

If Uncle Sam's Offer Isn't Accepted He Will Land Immigrants Elsewhere. Collector Erhardt on a tug went scooting yesterday afternoon around the lower buy and n and out of the islands owned by the United States. He was in search of a site for landing immigrants in case the Emigration Board ob-

jects to the enforcement of the Hepburn recom-

mendations. The Commissioners hold fast to Castle Garden as the most available site for landing immigrants. They will have to recognize the

migrants. They will have to recognize the absolute mastery of the Collector if they wish the Federal authorities to agree with them in this. The Government will then lease the Garden and recalt it. If the Commissioners fight, the immigrants will be landed either in New Jersey or on one of Uncle Sam's islands. So said the Collector before starting on his tour of investigation.

The Collector alled at Castle Garden vesterday and had a talk with Commissioner Stephenson about leasing the Garden. He said the Government would be willing to ray \$1 a year for the lease and take charge of the immigrants free of cost to the State. The Collector objected to the height of the coiling of the rotunds. He thought there was a great deal of snace wasted aloft. He said the Government would be willing to spend \$40.000 fitting up the Garden If it decided to take it. The lease held by the Commissioners from the city expires in May next. The rental is \$8,000 a year.

Runze Enters a Dime Museum

CHICAGO, Jan. 18 .- John Kunze, who was among the four men found guilty of the murder of Dr. Cronin, and whose punishment the jury fixed at three years in the penitentiary, is a free man scain. Judge McConnell granted all me new trial a few days ago, and he was admitted to ball in the sum of \$5,000. This was furnished to-day by a dime museum manager, why signed Kunze's bonds, and the little German, in return for the favor will appear on szhibtton at the museum. It is not at all ikely that the State's Attorney will prosecute answe again.

THE W. C. T. U. SPLIT Mre, Ellis of Philadelphia Leads the Move

There has been for some time past considerable friction in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which includes thousands of women workers, on account of the introduc-tion of politics into the deliberations of its conventions and the radical views held on this subject by the leaders of the organization; and now epen rebellion has been declared, and the diseatisfied faction are organizing themselves into a separate society, whose purpose is to be indentical with that of the original crusaders. Mrs. H. S. Ellis of Philadelphia seems to be the leading spirit in the new movement, and she is arranging the details of a national convention of the dissenters to be held in Cleveland on Jan. 22, where the first society was formed some fifteen years ago.

Mrs. Ellis was one of the earliest and most indefatigable workers in the Union, for many years the Secretary of the Philadelphia society and a State organizer. After the Washington convention, seven years ago. when politics be gan to assume form in the conventions, she withdrew from the Union, identified herself with the Woman's Temperance Evangelical Alliance, composed of Philadelphia women who also disapproved of the political bias in the parent society, and has since been their secretary and most efficient worker.

Mrs. Ellis, in speaking of the prospects and

purposes of the new society, says that in her opinion the dissenters number thousands rather than hundreds, and that the political work of the Union has greatly depleted its ranks. She does not wish it understood that the new society is to be in any way a rival of the old, but that there are thousands of women who are neither satisfied to work with the Union any more or to remain idle; there are also several independent unions outside who could work more effectually in an alliance Many of the ladies in these societies were among the original crusaders, and some of them left the old organization in '79, when the woman suffrage question came up. The most effective of these smaller societies is the Cleveeffective of these smaller societies is the cleve-land union, which has a splendid working force, and which left the parent union about four years ago, "We are really the original and genuine W.C. T. U. people," Mrs. Ellis says, "though when the convention is held, we will probably be christened the non-parti-san W.C. T. U.

"In the early days there was no woman's suf-frage seritations or political alliquees, but sim-

we will probably be christened the non-partisan W. C. T. U.

"In the early days there was no woman's suffrage agitations or political alliances, but simple, work for the cause of temperance alone."

The call for the convention is dated at Cleveland, Jan. 6, and signed by the following representative women:

Mrs. Ellen J. Thioney. Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Ellen M. Watson, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mrs. Martie M. Bailey, Shenandoan, lowa; Mrs. J. R. Webster, Monmouth, Ill.; Mrs. Harry White, Indiana, Pa.; Mrs. Florence G. Porter, Oldown, Me.; Mrs. M. K. Biake, Oakland, Cal.; Mrs. Mary J. Aldrich, Cedar Rapids, lowa; Mrs. H. C. Campbell, Allegheny City, Pa.; Mrs. Frances E. Cutter, Charlotte, N. C.; Mrs. C. Cornella Alford, Brooklyn, N. Y. Miss F. Jennie Buty, Cleveland, Ohio, The call contains the following statements:

"To this meeting we invite not only the members of the Non-Partisan Women's Christian Temperance Unions, but the women of other unions who telleve in non-partisan methods of temperance work, and are opposed to the partisan miliance of the National W. C. T. U., and all women of the independent unions of leagues who have witndrawn from the Nate and national unions on account of their partisan allegance, and all women outside of thee organizations who are in harmony with our principles and methods. The reasons which have led to this call have been set forth in our statement to the public.

"In the so emn conviction that duty to the best interests of the tomperance cause demands the rallying of the women who refuse to work loager in an organization pledged to the support of a political party; with a irm relained; with unfaltering faith in the justice of the cause we plead, and undving devotion to it, we call upon the hosts of women in sympathy with the movement we represent to attend the meeting at Cleveland."

MUST PAY PERSONAL TAX HERE.

MUST PAY PERSONAL TAX HERE.

How the Law Applies to Some New Yorkers With Country Residences.

Mr. James M. Waterbury, of amateur circus fame, has for some years past resided in Westchester county during about eight months of the year, coming to New York city for a part of the winter and spending part of it South, and a part of the summer at watering places. When in New York be occupies his own house. His principal business for some years has been manufacturing, and the factories and offices and main part of the business have been in Brooklyn. He also has a business office in

Brooklyn. He also has a business office in New York. He has been taxed on his personal property in Westchester county, and paid taxes in that county.

In January, 1889, Mr. Waterbury was assessed for taxation on his personal estate in the city of New York, where he was residing at the time the tax books opened. He explained the facts to the Commissioners of Taxes and asked to have the assessment cancelled. This they refused, and he got a writ of certiorar. The statute says:

Every person shall be assessed in the town or ward

Every person shall be assessed in the town or ward where he resules when the assessment is made, for all per onal estate owned by him. * * and in case any person possessed of such personal estate shall resule during any year in which takes may be levied in two or more counties, towns, or wards, his resulence for the purposes and within the meaning of this section, shall be deemed and held to be in the county, town or ward in which his principal outsiness shall have been transacted.

ward in which his principal business shall have been transacted.

Under this statute it was claimed by Mr. Atterbury, counsel for Mr. Waterbury, that the latter could not be assessed in New York, because his principal business was transacted in Brookiyn. Assistant Copporation, counsel Coleman contended for the commissioners that the business in Brookiyn was immaterial to the case, and that the fact of residence in New York city at the time the assessment was made was conclusive, unless Mr. Waterbury could show that his principal business had been transacted in Westchester county. Judge Beach has sustained the action of the Tax Commissioners.

This view of the law will not render persons liable to double taxation for the same year-once in New York and once st the country residence, because the tax in New York will be a bar to the tax on the same property else-

idence, recause the tax in New York will de a bar to the tax on the same property else-where; but it establishes the position for which the Tax Commissioners have for some years contended and may add materially to the volume of personal property held for taxa-tion in this city.

WON'T TICK FOR THE CONSOLIDATED

The Commercial Tickers Are for Stock Exchange Members Only,

The news of the purchase by the New York Stock Exchange of the plant and franchises of the New York Stock Quotation Company, otherwise the Commercial Telegram Company, was unpleasant for the officers and members of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange. This Exchange has got its steck quotations from the Commercial Company, and it can't get them any more, for the elder Exchange will furnish the quotations only to its own members. The regulations of the elder Exchange forbid its members from having transactions with the members of the consolidated.

Consolidated.

It looked as if the Consolidated was to be frozen out. Its officers had tried to purchase the Quotation Company, but the elder Exchange had the inside track, and captured the prize. The Consolidated continued yesterday to receive quotations on two instruments, owned and operated by the Gold and Stock Company before the ironclad restrictions, also put upon that company, in the matter of furnishing outsiders with the quotations. The new turn of affairs greatly inconvenienced the Consolidated, but it hopes this week to make a new dear which will offset the difficulty.

Sick to Bed for Bixty-two Years.

HARTFORD, Jan. 18.—Miss Chloe Lankton died in New Hartford yesterday in her 78th year. She was born in 1812. At the age of 16 she was attacked by a malady which has kept her in bed ever since. She has lived sixtytwo years in bed. The sick room was cosily arranged, so that she could help herself to many things. About thirty years ago the story of her life was written and punlished in the Sanday School Union. When her parents died she was cared for by friends. She never complained, and was ever cheerful and patient. One of her great troubles was the difficulty of having her bed made. The late John C. Smith of New Haven, invented a little derick. The patient would have a strong canvas placed beneath her, which was attached by a simple tackle to the derick, and she could be swung off from the bed as it in a hammook. Mr. Smith also built for her an insentous cupboard which was a great comfort to her, as she made it hold nearly everything she wanted. About a year ago an attack of eryshelas destroyed the sight of one eye, and alded greatly to her infimities, but did not affect her sunny disposition. Opium in one form or another has been her chief medicine.

She was taken with the grip a week ago, which was followed by pneumonia which resulted fatally. many things. About thirty years ago the story

BEAUTY CAN BE ACQUIRED.

The Attractiveness and Beauty of the Human Face Often Disturbed by a Poor Complexion.

TOUNG GIRL NOW ON EXHIBI-TION-ON ONE SIDE OF HER PACE A LOVELY COMPLEXION, OTHER SIDE COVERED WITH HORRIBLE DISCOLORATIONS-REASON FOR IT ALL INVITED TO SEE HER.



There is nothing that adds more to the attractiveness or beauty of the human face than a good complexion. Thus spoke Mme. Ruppert, the justly renowned specialist, in one of her recent lectures. The question is often asked, How is it possible to regain a beautiful skin! This is readily answered—there is but one method of acquiring and that is by renewing the akin. But how can the skin be renewed! Only by a gradual process of renewing the callous surface of the cuticle and draw ing from underneath all impurities, leaving the under skin free from all discolorations or blemishes. The nature of the skin is such that immediately under this outer layer there is a ane and beautiful under skin like that of the young, and after the old skin (which has become calloused and murky from the accumulation of perhaps years) has been removed, this under skin takes its place. Is there a remedy that will do this without injury ! There is but one, and that is the World-Renowned Face Bleach which is manufactured exclusively by Mme. A. Huppert, New York's leading com-

piexion special st. This article has been tested in over one hundred thousand cases right in the vicinity of New York City alone during the past eighteen months. It not only removes pimples, eczema, acue sallowness, black heads moth, freckles, brown spois, wrinkles of the outer skin. &c., but it is medicine for the skin, bringing back a natural, healthy, and youthful color, and is a decided benefit to the complexion in every way, as it frms the skin, thus preventing tan chapping, and wrintles. Mme. RUP PERT has given every possible convincing test of the efficiency of Face Bleach by having ladies on exhibition with but one side of their face cleared, thus giving op-tical demonstrations, so that callers could see the great change it makes. I have now a young colored girl with but one side of her face cleared, and I would like to have all who have any doubt call at my office any day this week and see the most remarkable difference between the side of her face which has not been treated and that side to which Face Bleach has been applied twice daily for three weeks. It is so good a test and shows wast difference so plainly that I would like at to come and see. You are cerdially invited to call. There are no sour faces in my effice if you do not buy. I would like to have every one call and simply examine my article, so if they ever do wish it they would know the genuine when they see it, for there are so many unacrupulous, usurping people in this world that you must care when buying to see that you get the genuine. See that every bottle has my name and address. MME. A. RUPPERT, New York City, blown in it. See that label has my photograph and signature. Take no excuse for it being different. Heware of frauds and infringe ments put up usually by ignorant people. World Re-nowned Face Bleach sent to any address, one bottle, \$2; three bottles (usually required to clear the complexion), \$5. Call this week and see the girls on exhibition with one side of face cleared, or send 4c. postays for full par-ticulars of Face Bleach to MME, A. RUPPERT, 30 East 14th st., New York, or 13 West 42d st., New York, or 479

SCANDAL IN AN INSANE ASYLUM. An Attendant Deserts His Wife and Russ

Off with a Pretty Patient. COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 18.-For some time past there has been whisperings of scandal at the great insane asylum two miles west of this city. The attentions of James McGill an attendent, to Miss Hattie Green, a patient from Bucyrus, O., have been the subject of com-ment. Miss Green is a cretty brunette, 19 years of age, and has been in this retreat about six months. The doctors did not consider her case as serious, and promised her relatives and friends a speedy cure. Yesterday

Dr. J. W. McMillen, the superintendent of the asylum, has offered a reward for the capture and return of the patient and the young lady's relatives are also searching for her.

Miss May Langley, superintendent of the kitchen, has been suddenly dismissed. Miss Langley had a lover in the person of Occar Daniels of Mount Vernon. O., a son of O. G. Daniels, a wealthy citizen.

Young Daniels has been calling on biss Langley about once or twice a week for some time vast. Late last night Superintendent McMillen and Supervisor Madigan forced open the door of the young woman's room and found her and Daniels there together. Miss Langley was promptly discharged.

Lusters at the Bay State Shoe Shops on a

WORCESTER, Jan. 18 .- All the lasters employed in the Bay State shoe shops in this city left work at 2 o'clock on Friday, and refuse to go to work again until an alleged notorious scab" who began work in the shops on Thursday is discharged. The discatisfied men include both union and non-union workmen. The lasters first called upon the firm, but got no satisfaction, and Edward A. Webb, the foreman, said that he would employ the offensive workman at all hazards, and the firm are de-termined to stand by him if they are obliged to use lasting machines. The men are very bitter and considerable trouble is expected

bitter and considerable trouble is expected before a settlement is effected.

I have it from good authority," said one of the lasters, "that the fellow shot a union man during a trouble in the lower towns, the worked in Heywood's big factory during the big Worcester county strike, and, in fact, we have knowledge that he has worked in almost every factory involved in that trouble. He is a catspaw of the manufacturers, and we would be anything but men if we were reconciled to his daily-presence among us," said one of the lasters when interviewed.

The men will hold a meeting this evening, when official action will be taken.

A Betermlaed Suicide.

WORCESTER, Jan. 18 .- On Thursday Henry L. Howard, a die cutterat A. M. Howes's establishment, about 35 years of age, and living at 32 Washington street, ate his breakfast as usual, and fnotwithstanding the fact that he was scarcely over an attack of delirium trewas scarcely over an attack of delirium tremens, prepared to go to his work. He stepped
into his bedroom, then took his pocket knife
and plunged its long keen blade into his breast.
Not satisfied with this, he stangered to the bed
and fell upon it, then took a sharp razor and
nearly served his head from the body. Hearing
the fall, his aunt entered the room and found
him in this condition. Howard was a single
man and lived with his mother and a maiden
aunt.

Powderly Gives Bail.

SCRANTON, Jan. 18.—General Master Workman Powderly, who was arrested here several days ago on a warrant issued by Justice W. A. Keener of Greensburg at the instance of Ed Callaghan, charging him with conspiracy, was taken before Alderman Fuller to-day and there gave ball in the sum of \$300 for, his appear-ance at the next term of the Criminal Court, His brother, Pairick A. Powderly of Carbon-dale, who was visiting him, was his bondaman.

Major William Hancock Clark, who is under indiciment for shooting at Wilton Randolph outside of the Southern Club house, on Twenty-Stin street, one night a week ago appeared yesterday before Hecorair smyth. with Y. K. tewnison, the real extate dealer, and gave \$1,090 ball for his appearance for trial.

Stricken With Heart Disease White He to in a Brooklyn Court,

Thomas Crehan, the aged father of Miss Ada C. Rehan, the leading lady in Augustin Daly's company, and of Mrs. Kate Byron, the wife of Oliver Doud Byron, died in a Brooklyn police court yesterday. Mr. Crehan was an eld resident of the Twelfth ward in Brooklyn. and after he gave up his business as a wheelwright several years ago, he was very gener-ously previded for by his children. He and his wife lived in a two-story house, 165 Partition street. His children visited the old couple

regularly, and no Sunday morning was ever allowed to pass that Miss Ada did not cross the Hamilton Ferry to see her parents. The father was always of a social disposition, and for the past fifteen years had been in the habit of going on periodical sprees. At such times his family provided quarters for him in the inebriates' Home at Fort Hamilton, and it was his
own desire that he should be sent there when
longing for drink overtook him. His condition became such a few days ago that another
sojourn in the Home was decided upon, and
his son William made arrangements that his
father should be at the Butler Street Court
yesterday morning to have the necessary papers made out by Justice Tighe.

Mr. Crehan started off quite resignedly with
John Riley for the court about 7% o'clock, his
son William going ahead. The old man became
faint on the way, and it was with tottering
steps and leaning on the arm of the officer that
he succeeded in reaching the court. He stumbled as he got to the steps leading to the
court and had to be carried inside.

He was placed on a chair and soon he became
unconscious. A physician was summoned, but
on his arrival Mr. Crehan was dead. Heart
failure was the cause of death. The body was
taken to an undertaking establishment close
by and subsequently removed to the Partition
street house.

Mr. Crehan, who was in his 71st rear, came family provided quarters for him in the Ine-

taken to an undertaking establishment closes by and subsequently removed to the Partition street house.

Air. Crehan, who was in his 71st year, came from Ireland about thirty years ago. He had eight children, four of whom survive him. They are Ada C. William. Arthur, and Mrs. Byron. It was while Ada was playing in Philadelphia, may years ago, that she adopted the slight change in her name. In one of the papers she was advertised by mistake as Ada C. Relian instead of Ada Creban, and, taking a liking to the name, she used it ever afterward. Her brother Arthur, who is managing one of Mr. Daly's travelling compagies, also goes by the name of lichan. Miss tichan hurried to Brookiya as soon as she had learned of er father's death. She said he had always been kind and good to his children, and had only one failling. Mrs. Creban, the widow, is dangerously sick, and it has not been thought safe to inform her of her husband's death. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

POLYGAMY IN CANADA.

The Bominton Parliament to Legislate Against the Tenets of the Mormon Church, OTTAWA, Jan. 18 .- The agitation against the principles of Mormonism in the Canadian Northwest is likely to bear good fruit, as it is learned that in addition to the already existing laws against polygamy, the Dominion Government will introduce further and more stringent legislation during the present session. The press have taken the question up in earnest and see the danger ahead. The Montrea Gazette foreshadows legislation, admitting that there is just cause for alarm.

"Our Northwest fellow citizens," says the Gazette, " are becoming alarmed at the prospect of polygamy becoming an institution in Alberta. It is now some months since it was announced that a colony from Mormordon was negotiating for the purchase of land on the Canadian side of the border. In due time the purchase was completed, no less than 20,000 purchase was completed, no less than 20,000 acres of choice land being handed over to the aliens. It is expected that 500 families of these exiles will settle in Alberta in the coming spring. There is aiready a settlement at a pisce called Lee's Creek—a somewhat ominous name, when it is remembered that Lee was the leader in the Mountain Meadow massacre. It was understood when these people took up their land that they had renounced the practice of polygamy. Only on this assurance being given was the disquist allayed, and the new comers were permitted to take possession of their lands.

their lands.
"But of late there has been a revival of the "But of late there has been a revival of the unideasant controversy consequent on the avowal of Mr. Stenhouse, not long since a member of the British Columbia Legislature, that he intends to test the validity of the law against polygamy. The casulatry by which he maintains his right to marry as many widea as are willing to join their fortunes to his is that the law against bigamy is simply a law against breach of contract. When a man marries, in accordance with the customary usage, he promises to be faithful to one wife this death do them part. But the Mormon marries his second wife with the consent of the first one, and therefore breaks no pledge. Such is the plea that Mr. Stenhouse has signified his intention of urging upon the courts."

DUDLEY HIS SPONSOR.

Mr. Martin Felt Pretty Sure That His Bills for Printing Would Be Paid.

The lawsuit against the Republican League by the printers Tallmadge & Martin for a bill of \$11,500, was resumed yesterday before Referee Lewis C. Raegener. Mr. George G. Martin. one of the plaintiffs, had questions fired into him for two hours by Lawyer Gay of counsel for the League. Mr. Gay began this way: You are one of the noble band who take considerable pride in the fact that you rocked

McGill and Miss Green cloped. Mrs. McGill (for he was a matried man) has applied for a divorce.

The man drew all the money he had out of the Citizens' Savings Bank, some \$400, and his wife was left with but 80 cents.

Dr. J. W. McMillen, the superintendent of the asylum, has offered a reward for the capture and return of the patient, and the young lady's relatives are also searching for her.

Miss May Langley, superintendent of the kitchen, has been suddenly dismissed. Miss Lungley had a lower in the percent of the Miss and that he might as well do the work. Then Mr. Daggett handed Mr. Martin a letter which said:

Daggett had a lower in the percent of the said:

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Daggett had a lower in the percent of the said:

which said:

Dran Forrize [James P. Foster, who was then the President of the League!

Our mutual friend and co-worker. A Daggett has kindly consented to assist us in League work. Wil you please confer with him and with ms, and we shall get along more rapidly.

Shortly after this Mr. Martin said that another letter signed by Col. Dudley was given to him. The letter was written on a letter head of the Republican National Committee, of which Col. Dudley was Treasurer. This made Mr. Martin confident that between the League and the committee he would be pretty sure to get paid for whatever printing he did. In reply to a question, Mr. Martin admitted that he placed more reliance on Mr. Dudley's letters that on anything else.

The hearing will be resumed on Friday.

The Angelus in Chicago. CHICAGO, Jan. 18 .- "The Angelus" arrived here this morning in charge of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Sutton. It was at once taken to the res dence of James W. Elisworth, where it was un-packed and framed and hung on a wall ap-propriately draped. The masterpiece was shown privately this evening to the press and a few notables at the residence of Mr. Elis-worth, and to-morrow it will be exhibited at the Exposition Building.

Safe Electric Light by the Converter System.

Card to the Public by the United Electric Light and Power Company and the United States Illuminating Company.

United States Himminiting
Company.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED ELECTRIC LIGHT;
AND POWER COMFANY.

On Dec. 20 we will have the State York.

On Dec. 20 we will have the State York.

On Dec. 20 we we have an away to say the state of the New York and subtract the New York and subtract the New York and subtract the New York daily papers a challenge investigation by a hoard of empetent experts of the relative safety and e onomy of the direct current three-wire system of incandescent lighting as used by the Lilison Company in this city and the westinghouse converter system as used by an Alimost a month has slapsed since our challenge was sent, and, as no ame wer to it has been received, we are forced to e-nelide that the Edison Company is unwilling to adde by the result of such an investigation, we therefore feel justined in again emphatically calling the attention of its public of New York City to the figure of the consumer advantages of our system, which we have exclusively for incandescent lighting neures absolute savety to the rear of incandescent lighting insures absolute savety to the rear of incandescent lighting insures absolute savety to the rear of incandescent lighting insures absolute savety to the rear of incandescent lighting insures absolute savety to the rear of incandescent lighting insures absolute from our wires by the consumers of our light, as the converter or transformer placed on the premises of each of our customers reduces the current from the street mains to an absolutely harmises current of usually fifty volts, or one-fourth the intensity of the current thirdened into the premises of the consumer four current through the outcomer to hish degree, and, unlike the moter used with the direct current at present the savet will be appropriated by a converted current of lighting the intensity of the reason of the current of the reason to the customer. Sch. We have extended the converter system its measurements can be read by the customer. Sch. We have extended the converter system its measurements can be

There is No Deception

about the claims made for Frank Siddalls Soap, for it positively cuts down the labor of washing clothes a good bit more than one-half, making the white articles whiter, the colored ones brighter, and the fiannels and woollens softer than they can be made with any other soap

Without Injury to the Most Delicate Fabric

And Every Article as Sweet and Clean as if Never Worn

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

1st. Fill a tub about half full of warm water -(the water should not be very hot)

2d Wet the pieces one by one and rub the soap on them, and put them in to soak for about 20 minutes.

3d. After soaking 20 minutes rub out on the washboard in the usual manner, and the dirt will be found to actually drop out with only a little rubbing.

4th. Then wash through a clear rinse water which is to take out the dirty suds.

5th. Rinse through a blue water and hang up to dry Without Scalding or Boiling a Single Article

no matter how soiled they may have been.

SHOULD BE SOLD

10 cents

for 25 cents

At which it pays a very reasonable profit—Dealers who are not buying enough to make a profit at these prices should write for prices

Remember that it is not a new untried article, but has been in use for over 15 years, and makes a complete revolution on washday

No Wall Paper Spoiled No Steam----No Smell No Children Scalded

> No Rough or Sore Hands No Yellow Clothes

Not a Single Article Scalded or Boiled

Those Who Live Those Who Board

in apartments can have their wash done without steam or smell-without spoiling the wall-paper-without danger of scalding the children-TRY IT NEXT WASHDAY

can wash stockings, towels, handkerchiefs, and underclothing in a wash basin, and have them as clean and sweet as if done at a first-class laundry.

Next Washday Put Aside Your Own Ideas About Washing

and give a fair, square, honest trial to this easy, sensible, genteel, nice, economical, ladylike, neat and clean way

If not sold where you reside (and you have decided to put aside every one of your own ideas about washing clothes) write for information how to get some to try

FRANK SIDDALL

Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by over 3,000 Grocers in New York, Brooklyn, and adjoining cities